



Few have been the decisive battles, comparatively, of the world, but those few have exercised a mighty influence in the world's history. The coming election is to be considered one of the greatest civil battles the world has ever seen; the one of 1860 shook the foundations of our Republic, nay even for a time it assunder, but great was the strife then, yet it will be greater now. Then it was the South against the North, now it is literally "brother against brother." To imagine that there will be any more fighting at the South is out of the question. The effects of the war are still too sensible for even the warmest friend or foe to imagine such a thing possible. Now, we have surrendered all save truth and principle, and, God willing, we will hold firmly by them. It is at the North that the strife will be the greatest, there it is that the people are so divided, and party spirit runs so high. The radicals are like the Jacobins of the French Revolution; it is literally a fight to the death with them, if they lose power now, they will retire covered with infamy and shame, out of which they can never hope to rise. This is the reason they are making such a desperate stand, and reason, patriotism and principle are all sacrificed to this end. The withdrawal of the best men of their party only seems to make them more desperate. Sumner, Trumbull, Adams and others, whose probity gave some support to their party, have been unable to endure the calumny which attaches to all who are in favor of the present Administration. To speak of the corruption of the administration is like hearing an old tale told, but in justice to our land we must once more hold up before the people the mirror in which has been reflected, for the past eight years, more disgrace and ignominy than has ever been known in any enlightened part of the world. Our country, as becomes a by word and reproach to the nations of the earth. Where once the stood in the midst of wealth and honor, behold her

The presidential election to be held next Tuesday will be second only in importance to that of 1860. Not that its result can, under any circumstances, excite another sectional war, for that is impossible. When Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, the South accepted the condition to which it had been reduced, and agreed, in good faith, never to remain a portion of the Union. Not that the issue will decide whether we are to have good or bad government, but that it will determine whether the people have become tired and disgusted with the corrupt, blighting and tyrannizing system of government now in operation, and have resolved to try the experiment of a change, being assured that any change must be for the better. That the radical party as at present organized is corrupt, and that its influence is blighting and tyrannical is proved not alone by

That a change, if made, will be for the better, is probable from the facts that the democratic candidate for President has reduced the taxes in the State of which he is the Governor fifty per cent in two years; that he has exposed and broken up the corrupt canal rings of New York, and spared not the members of his own party who were in those rings; and by the prominent part he took in bringing to justice and sending out of the country Tweed and his accomplices, though a greater portion of them were democrats. The campaign on the part of the radicals has been conducted upon the plan of personal vilification and the revival of sectional animosities. Gov. Tilden, who is honored and respected by those who have known him all his life, though a man of wealth, is accused of swindling the government out of a few dollars by making a false return of his property, and of perjury in order to conceal the fraud; the unavoidable horrors of Androssville and Libby prisons are raked over; the evils of slavery recited, and nothing that can excite his pity against the South is left undone.

Almost all by this time have determined how to vote. A few, however, are still in doubt. To these, and to those whose determination with regard to the ballot they will cast has not been made on conviction, we appeal in the name of the country's honor and happiness, and their own individual welfare, to avoid committing the great mistake of assisting in perpetuating the present ruinous condition of affairs—for Senator Conkling says that Hayes' administration would be governed by the present managers of the party—when they have an opportunity, which will never be theirs again if they fail to avail themselves of it now, of restoring the country to its former prosperity, and the management of its affairs to honest men—men who believe that the country is united, and who will not consider that the whole duty of official position is to put money in their purse.

The National Republican publishes a letter, dated yesterday, from Col. John S. Mosby, to a gentleman in Warrenton, in which Colonel Mosby makes mention of "messages of sympathy and cheer which I received from him (Tilden) during that unhappy period when I was fighting for the overthrow of the Union." Whatever inference may be drawn from this statement of a gentleman, whose gallant services in the late war were cheered by the sympathy of many good men everywhere, we venture to affirm that Col. Mosby does not intend it to be understood that he received during the war any assurance of cheer or sympathy from Mr. Tilden that was not spoken or written for the public, and published in the newspapers of the North before it met the eye of Colonel Mosby. And, yet, a very different use will be made of Colonel Mosby's statement. Even before the letter was published a dispatch was sent to the Baltimore American, stating that "Col. Mosby has prepared an open letter defending himself from democratic attacks on his character, and asserting that he is as good a democrat now as he was during the war, when Tilden used to send him words of encouragement. As will be readily seen, the letter will be very damaging to Tilden if Mosby can prove his assertion that Tilden did send him words of encouragement during the war." Evidently the writer in the American understands Col. Mosby's assertion to be, that during the war, while he was a partisan leader in the service of the Confederate States, Tilden sent privately to him words of encouragement and cheer—a thing evidently very different from a bold, manly, patriotic avowal in the presence of the public, of his honest judgment concerning the constitutionality and fitness of the measures adopted by the Administration then in power. If we are mistaken, and Col. Mosby did have, during the war, private correspondence with Gov. Tilden, Col. Mosby will, we are sure, not hold back from the public more explicit information concerning the communications made him by Gov. Tilden. If, on the other hand, he has been misunderstood we are confident that he will not wait until after the election to declare that he heard no more from Tilden than did every man in the land who read the newspapers.

The cable dispatches of this morning seem to settle the question of peace or war in Europe effectually for the present. An official telegram was yesterday received at St. Petersburg from the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, announcing that a two months' armistice, beginning the 1st instant, had been accepted by the Porte, and that an immediate cessation of hostilities had been ordered. At Belgrade official announcement was made that both armies will remain in their present positions. The London Globe of yesterday afternoon stated that the Foreign Office had received information of the signing of the armistice. Gen. Tcherasoff, yesterday received instructions from his Government to ask of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, under a flag of truce, if he had received notification of the armistice. The reigning Prince opened an extra session of the Roumanian Parliament, yesterday, with a strikingly pacific speech; they had, he said, every inducement to maintain neutrality, and he was entirely convinced that tranquillity would be restored. The Duke de Cazes has made an official declaration that in the event of any Eastern complications France will maintain absolute neutrality.

Mr. John Hoffman died at his residence at "Raspberry Plains," about three miles from Leesburg, on Monday afternoon, in about the 74th year of his age.

The Legislature of Georgia, democratic, has appropriated by solemn resolution eight thousand and dollar a year to keep up a colored university in Atlanta, while not one dollar does she give to her white colleges, and has a general school system for all. In Tennessee, where every dollar of the school fund was stolen at the close of the war, the democrats, since gaining power, have established a school system which provides fully for the education of the colored as well as for the poor white children, and education is advancing rapidly. In Georgia the colored people appreciate the blessing conferred upon them and support those who give it. In Tennessee as yet they do not.

The nearer the approach of the election the more soared the Radicals, and so demoralized were the party become that Mr. Zachariah Chandler, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has had to issue an address of encouragement, which the Baltimore American, hopes "will do a great deal towards establishing confidence in the republican ranks." Unfortunately Mr. Chandler's reputation is not the most exalted, even with his own party, and then his words of cheer came too late.

The Secretary of the State Democratic Committee of Georgia has telegraphed to the chairman of the National Democratic Committee that Georgia democrats endorse fully and sincerely the letter of Governor Tilden on the Southern claims question. The press and politicians of Georgia have spoken unanimously in indorsement of Tilden's letter. The committee is indorsed by Senators and Congressmen of Georgia.

An indignation meeting, which was very largely attended, was held in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday evening, to protest against the invasion of South Carolina by Federal troops. The leading citizens of the place took part in the meeting, at which denunciatory speeches were made and resolutions of protest adopted.

Some little anxiety has been felt about the United States steamship Franklin, from Vigo, which it was thought might arrive at New York about the 25th or 26th ult. A Washington dispatch says that the opinion at the Navy Department is that she ought to be there at the latest by Monday next.

Gen. Maury, independent republican candidate for Governor in Tennessee, has withdrawn. This leaves Governor Porter, the democratic nominee; Dorsey Thomas, independent democrat, and Esquire Yardley, colored independent democrat, in the field.

From now until the sun goes down Tuesday next let every democrat and conservative in the land cease not to work for the election of Tilden and Hendricks. The salvation of the country depends upon that result. Republicanism or despotism—(choose between the two.

The contributions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to the cause of missions, during the last year, amounted to \$650,000 partly estimated.

AN OLD TIME TORTURE.—The Paris news papers have been actively engaged in glorifying a certain Father Remy, who is said to have returned from Tibet, in which region he has made a number of conversions under certainly extraordinary circumstances. The story goes that he fell, as a missionary under the suspicion of the local authorities, and the *admirable theology* reached the unpleasant climax of the luckless ecclesiastic being condemned to be *carteled* or quartered. An attempt was actually made to put the sentence into effect—the *Pere Remy's* legs and arms being tied to four horses, which were straightway driven in different directions. But, it is added, the devoted missionary is a very powerful man, and the steeds, with all their strength, did not succeed in tearing him asunder.

His perceptions, the story goes on to say, were struck by his seemingly miraculous powers of endurance that they embroiled the quasi-martyr, and went forthwith converted to Christianity. Of this last tale it may be said, first, that it answers the Italian condition of being *ben trovato*, and next, that if he be an invention, it should have been written by a medical man, for only skillful anatomists know what a herculean task it is to tear a human body into quarters. Muscularity has nothing whatever to do with the resistance the human frame will offer to inordinate tension. It is a matter of tendons and sinews—of gristle, in fact. It is very difficult to break a man's skull, unless knowingly or unknowingly, the head be split in precisely the proper place; but it is much more difficult to read him asunder bodily.

In the days of torie prisoners might be racked day after day and their limbs dislocated and rent time after time, but the frame of the tormented wretch still held good. As for quadding a sufferer by means of horses, there are two celebrated instances on historic record, showing how hard it is to perform the diabolical operation. Ravallac, the assassin of Henri Quatre, was not a very powerful man. He had been so racked, thumb-screwed, booted, and torn with red-hot pincers, and seethed with boiling oil and molten lead, that when he was tied to the quadrupeds, he was a mere bag of bones, bruises and gaping wounds. Yet this body resisted the tug of the horses for forty-five minutes. A hundred and fifty years later, Damien, the madman who just picked Louis XV with a pen knife, was tortured in the same abominable manner as Ravallac had been.

Then he was put to the horse-draw; but nearly an hour elapsed, and the body of the miserable wretch lay yelt together. Then they lashed the horses savagely to make them plunge the more fiercely; and the fine court ladies in the gallery, specially erected for them to witness the show, cried, in their pretty argot, "O, les pauv' zavaux!" They pitied the scourged steeds; they did not pity the man whose body was slow to disintegrate. At length a humane surgeon standing by persuaded the hangman to make deep cuts with a sharp knife at each of the culprit's joints, and then the horrible purpose was done with easily enough. But, surely, they should be aware of the process of incision in Tibet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The united democracy of New York ended the campaign last night with the most imposing political demonstration of the last twenty years. The whole city was ablaze. No election district was unrepresented in the great procession, and Tammany Hall was packed with the great meeting, from the platform to the sidewalk, while, speaking from eight stands occupied, an open-air meeting, which filled Union square and crowded fourteenth street from avenue C to avenue D. The great event of the evening, however, was the procession, which had nearly 30,000 voters in uniform, and occupied three hours in passing a given point. The street rule which had been adopted in the competition for the three national flags kept the ranks free from boys, and the long lines of voters stretched unbroken from block to block. At 9 o'clock, when the different organizations were gathering, the streets converging on Union square were ablaze with torches, transparencies and caquism lights, with which each division was headed. Most of the organizations were in full uniform, and all were provided with torches. One assembly district turned out a force of three thousand men, carrying the Tilden broom and the motto, "Let us have a clean sweep." An Italian brigade appeared in Garibaldi shirts, and one organization marched in full continental uniform. The larger portion of the banners were devoted to "Our Uncle Sam," and the most frequent theme of the transparencies was the bayonet rule at the South, and the oppression of South Carolina. After a march on Fifth avenue and down Second past the Tammany and wigwag on Fourteenth street, the command, under the grand marshal, Thomas S. Brennan, was reviewed by Governor Tilden in person in front of the Everett House, accompanied by Governor Hendricks, Lucius Robinson, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer and Smith Ely, Jr., candidate for Mayor, who were standing on the grand stand. During the progress of the procession the gleaming lights of the procession filled the squares for blocks around. The closing divisions were still passing up Fifth avenue for hours after the van of the procession had saluted Governor Tilden. The unbroken list of organization fills nearly a column and shaft, and their personnel has excited general comment and universal admiration. A better proof of a great majority and a crowning victory could be offered.

At 8 o'clock the procession moved from the Everett House to the stand, Gov. Tilden then escorted by seventy-four gentlemen.

Chairs were placed in front of the stand for Gov. Tilden and two friends, and they sat watching pleasantly, while the speaker was able and the sky filled with light and resounding music.

The procession started from Washington square at 8 o'clock, and after making a circuit by the usual route by Tammany Hall, on Fourteenth street, preceded by caesium lights, eruption of fireworks and with drums beating, debouched on Union square at 15 minutes of 10 p. m. The square then contained about 40,000 persons.

It was the most picturesque spectacle, such as no other city in the world save New York could present. Lines of carriages, and cars with fireworks blazing, cars with calcium lights, cars with boys forging red hot iron anvils, marshals with showy scarls and horses draped in the national colors, and seemingly innumerable detachments with torches and regiments of white, blue and brown capes and caps moved swiftly past, cheering and saluting the Governor, while a brass band played in front of the stand, and pyrotechnic wonders dazzled the admiring crowds.

As viewed from beside the Governor the square was a fairy scene, surpassing immensely the grandest spectacular display ever produced on any stage. The whole square was every few moments lit up with crimson, blue or white—the appearance of trees especially under these transformations producing surprisingly beautiful effects. Several of the clubs that moved past were shabbily dressed, in marked contrast to the elegantly equipped campaign clubs; but they cheered as loudly as the others, and as Governor Tilden courteously lifted his hat in response.

Amongst the notable sights was a cannon drawn by youths in red shirts and caps, the ship Constitution with colored lights, several large row boats, with boys pulling at oars, and canvas houses lit up with colored lights.

The enthusiasm, as organization after organization swept past the grandstand, has not been equaled in a generation. Not the least remarkable feature of the demonstration has been its perfect order, punctuality and discipline. At this hour (midnight) the city is still a great camp, full of bands of music, at the head of o-

gations on their return. Augustus S. Goss, president of the meeting in Tammany Hall, and opposed it by pledging the united support of the organization to the central ticket. The resolutions devote particular attention to the bayonet rule at the South and President Grant's proclamation, which the document says is a "gross and flagrant violation of the principles of our Government and of free government." Abraham S. Hewitt followed in a speech, in which he declared that the great battle between the people and officeholders was nearly completed and the case was ready to go to the judge for decision. Mr. Kellie introduced ex Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who was followed by Saylor, of Ohio; Lucas, of West Virginia; O'Brien, of Maryland; and Rogers, of Tennessee. Mr. O'Brien's speech was devoted to the Southern question, and was a conclusive refutation of the claim that the South asked or wanted anything but self-government, and by denying the oft-repeated slander in regard to Southern claims. Outside of the hall speeches were made in French, German, Spanish and Italian, the Spanish at a table stand brilliantly decorated.

GOV. TILDEN'S SPEECH.

About midnight and after the close of the procession, Gov. Tilden spoke as follows: "I thank you in the name of the democratic party and the country for the demonstration of your loyalty. Remember you have one more thing to do—vote at the polls. It is the cause of the people you have celebrated here to night. Uphold it there you will vote for peace and reconciliation from one end of this broad land to the other. We want all classes and races under one common law. It will bring about a sound finance, and make the public credit stronger than ever before, reducing the debt, and raising our credit, because the country will save us a lower rate of interest. Frugality in administration, with justice over the county will bring prosperity to all. I hope every one will do his duty by his country, and strive to accomplish

SALEM. The citizens of Salem, Fauquier, and vicinity, through the columns of the G. Zette, would protest against the railroad company requiring that cattle shall be shipped on the cars from one depot on the Sabbath and thereby disturbing congregations of Christian people in their worship. The editor of the True Index recently affirms that complaint should be preferred against the railroad company and not against cattle dealers who violate the law of the first day, in which says: "If a man on the Sabbath day be found laboring or employing his apprentices or servants, except in work of necessity or charity, or shall wilfully disturb any assembly for the worship of God, he shall forfeit \$2. or shall be confined in jail."

When this railroad was under the management of Edward C. Marshall, esq., the cars were never run on Sunday, and the operatives were allowed to rest, and, however, the custom may prevail in other communities in Virginia, the people have ever been taught to respect the Sabbath. And it is to be hoped that our Legislature will, by appropriate legislation, protect them in their rights in this matter.

1t SALEM, FAUQUIER.

The departure of Bishop Gilbert Haven and the colony of negroes to Liberia took place yesterday from pier 17 East River, in presence of quite a number of people, many of whom were Methodist clergymen and personal friends of the well known Connecticut prelate. The colored emigrants were chiefly from South Carolina, and of both sexes. They wore homespun clothes and appeared a hardy, healthy set of people, ranging in color from light brown to mahogany. They seemed to be rather glad in leaving this land of liberty and equal rights, and no doubt their minds pictured a future of glowing and personal happiness on African soil. Bishop Haven was the first to speak. He spoke enthusiastically of the destiny of the colored race—the day when, educated numbers, they would return to their paternal soil and reclaim a great continent from sterility and barbarism. He dwelt fondly on the prospect he hoped to see—a race of great talents leaving the ports of America laden with intelligent and Christian negroes, carrying the torch of civilization and religion into the heart of superstition, vice and heathenism.

The Bishop was comfortably provided for in the cabin of the bark Jasper, 355 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, of Wall street. There were also in the cabin Rev. J. T. Gracey, W. J. Haven, nephew of the Bishop, Rev. David A. Day and wife, of the Milwaukee Mission, M. H. Littlefield, of Philadelphia, and Thomas G. Fuller, a colored gentleman belonging to Liberia. The emigrants in the steerage were thirty in number, and, as life is uncertain and nobody can tell what may happen to a ship at sea, it may be well to record their names, which were as follows:

Eliz. Brisbane, South Carolina, formerly, Maria Alice, Sarah, Betsey, Maria, jr., Abrahama and Eli Brisbane, jr.; Jeannia, Abram and Mrs. Jennie Chestnut; James Willard, Simon Martin, John and Betsey Caldwell, Della and Sarah Chestnut, Samuel Dooley, all from South Carolina; John H. Dorsey, Mrs. Maria Catherine, Francis F. and James Dent, of New Orleans; James G. Williams, Charles Scott, Mrs. H. K. Farron, of New York; Albert W. Campbell and Caroline A. Campbell, of Laguna. The majority are Methodists and the rest Baptists and Episcopalians. The oldest of the number is fifty-eight years and the youngest twelve months, the average being about thirty years. Most of them were farmers; there was one carpenter, one laborer and one blacksmith.

Cable dispatches report the probable arrival in Rome of the eminent cardinal statesman, Giacomo Antonelli. He was born at Sonobrio, near Terracina, Italy, April 2, 1806, and is, consequently, seventy years of age. He is not as old by ten years as the Pope. Cardinal Antonelli was educated at the great university of Rome. Having shown marked ability very early he was raised to the prelacy, after taking orders, and appointed by Gregory XVI. to various civil offices, attaining in 1845 the position of minister of finance. After the accession of Pius IX. he was made Cardinal (June 12, 1847), and in 1848 prime minister. He, like the Pope, at that time seemed to favor the popular and liberal movement, and was much in flavor with the popular party. Though he continued to be the Pope's chief adviser he was compelled by the conservative or reactionary party to give place to Mamiani and afterwards to his successor, Rossi, who was assassinated. At the time of Rossi's assassination Antonelli urged the Pope to leave Rome and then he joined his holiness at Gaeta. From this place he conducted the negotiations which resulted in the return of the Pope to Rome, April, 1850, under the protection of the French army of occupation. Antonelli was then named secretary of foreign affairs. He has since held the chief adviser of Pius Nonus and the firm supporter of the reactionary policy of the pontifical government. In 1855, he became, at the death of Cardinal Vignati, dean of the Order of Cardinal Deacons. He all along protested against the progress of events in Italy, and appealed to foreign governments against Victor Emmanuel when the King entered Rome. A attempt on the Cardinal's life was made in 1856. He is a man of eminent ability.

[From the National Republican.]  
The following characteristic letter from U. John S. Mosby will be read with interest. It shows up Mr. Tilden in his true colors in a few words:

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 2, 1876.

Col. James E. O'Neal.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your note of the 50th ult., informing me that a Democratic orator in Philadelphia had stated that Gen. Grant had appointed me to some office. I am glad that you denounced the statement as a lie. The charge originated with the Tribune, and was promulgated by me to be false in a letter published several weeks ago. I still continue to circulate this with other lies about me. I have never received in any shape the slightest favor or benefit of any kind from Gen. Grant's administration, although I was his cordial supporter. The late Confederate has been appointed to office in the South, was just as loyal to the Government during the war as Tilden was, and are much more so, and am unable to account for the jealousy with which I have been pursued by the Tilden organs, unless it be that they think their candidate has some claim upon me for my approval in consideration of the messages of sympathy and cheer which I received from him during that unhappy period when I was fighting for the overthrow of the Union. But for the advice of such men in the North as Tilden the South never would have plunged into a disastrous war or launched her fortunes on—

—“That perfidious bark,  
Built in the cottage and rigged with curses dark,  
In haste, yea, truly, JESUS, MOSBY.”

**The Contrast.**

The Hon. John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, in a letter to the New York Tribune, corrects the misrepresentation of a correspondent of that paper in regard to Gen. Hampton and the white people of South Carolina. He denies, as charged by this correspondent, that Gen. Hampton was a "fire-eater of fire eaters." On the contrary, Senator Gordon shows that he was one of the few men in South Carolina who opposed to the very last, committing the destiny of his State to secession. He was notoriously an antagonist of that movement, spoke and voted in the South Carolina Senate against the ordinance of secession, and has been universally recognized since the war as one of the most moderate men in any Southern State. He was also the first Southern man after the war to advocate the citizenship of the colored race. Mr. Gordon also asserts from personal observation that more orderly peaceful political meetings were never held in any State of the Union than those being held by Gen. Hampton, and contends that whatever may have been the mistakes, the failures, or even the isolated crimes of a few individuals, it is absolutely denied that the people of South Carolina have exhibited a spirit of oppression, commendable forbearance, under provocations most harassing, dangerous, and most poignant, and political wrongs more intolerable, at the hands of a State government the worst perhaps that has ever been imposed upon any people in civilized or barbaric history. Mr. Gordon con-

...contrast between Georgia and South Carolina.

"No people were ever so misunderstood as the people of these Southern States. Nothing could be more foreign to their purpose, more adverse to their sentiments, and more in conflict with their interest, than the oppression of the colored race, upon whose good behavior and labor their peace and prosperity depend. It is to them most strange that they are charged with so suicidal a policy, even if they were, as republican leaders affect to believe, just every impulse of humanity. It is to them most strange that the respective conditions of Georgia and South Carolina, with nothing but the narrow Savannah between them, should be so widely dissimilar. It is to them most strange that the wisdom of forcing upon States by Federal intervention rulers who have no local interests outside of the offices they hold. The credit of South Carolina is ruined, her taxes are confiscatory, her institutions of learning a byword and reproach, her population is ever cessant broil, while the bonds of Georgia are nearly on a par with United States securities; her taxes scarcely appreciable, her colored institutions of learning supported by State contributions and in a most flourishing condition with absolute peace, harmony and good will between the races springing undisturbed through out her borders. There is not one right conferred upon the white man by the State of Georgia which is not equally secured to the black man. The same appropriation made for the education of the colored at Athens, of 50,000 colored children in our public schools, while that race pays but one fifth of the taxation; the rapidly increasing property, both real and personal, in the hands of black men, the almost partial justice shown them in contests with white men before our courts, the freedom from disturbance, restraint, or intimidation at election, are facts which can be established on the testimony of fair minded black and white republicans in this State, verified by any unprejudiced republican from the North who will visit us, and should be potent in alluring the partisan appeals to the North for unnecessary protection to the colored, and unequal animosity to the white race."

[illegible]

WHY MEN ARE BEATEN BY THE NORFOLK DISTRICT.—The papers are full of attacks made by colored radicals upon moderate colored men on account of differences of political opinion. In Mr. Goode's district, especially, the feeling of the radicals towards colored democrats is of the most vindictive character. We clip the following from the Norfolk Virginian of yesterday:

"On last Tuesday night a colored man came into the store of Mr. S. Loomis, near the railroad shops, and asked Mr. Loomis where he could find a county constable. Mr. Loomis asked him what was the matter. The negro then told him that he had been badly beaten by a lot of negroes for saying that he 'hoped the democrats would win the election.' He said that he had hardly spoken the above words before the crowd of negroes rushed upon him and beat him very about the head and breast. He showed to several gentlemen in the store at the time, from whom we received this statement, the wounds on his head, which they said were very severe. He was directed where to find the proper officer, but we doubt whether he will dare to bring the matter up, as he is too much afraid of revenge at the hands of his race."